

PLUM COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

A National Republican Newspaper. Devoted to Constitutional Liberty, Union, and every true Interest of the Country.

VOL. 5.—NO. 10.]

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1861.

[WHOLE NO. 218.]

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. G. THAYER, Wholesale Dealer in
PRODUCE, FARM, SEEDS, &c.
Office in Charles Parker's Store,
No. 2 LaPorte Street,
PLYMOUTH, IND.

FARMER'S HOTEL—LaPorte street,
near the depot, PLYMOUTH, IND.
Good fare, low bills, and every attention paid to render
the stay of all who patronize the Farmers' Hotel agreeable.
Good and convenient stabling for those having horses.
(Feb 15 1861)

WASHINGTON TUTTLE,
Justice of the Peace,
General Collection Agent,
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

Office one door south of the Bank, Michigan st.
Will take acknowledgments of Deeds and Mortgages, attend to the taking of Depositions, and give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him. (Feb 2 1861)

A. N. WISE,
Justice of the Peace,
General Collection Agent,
DOUBSON, MARSHALL CO. IND.

Will take acknowledgments of Deeds and Mortgages, attend to the taking of Depositions, and give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him. (Feb 2 1861)

D. T. A. BORTON,
DRUGGIST AND SURGEON,
Office in the office of the late Dr. J. O. Borton, on the corner of
Main and Third Streets, PLYMOUTH, IND.

L. H. SHATTO,
Attorney at Law
and
Collection Agent,
DOUBSON, MARSHALL CO. IND.

June 17, 1860—1861

JAMES O. PARKS,
Attorney at Law,
Land and Collection Agent,
DOUBSON, MARSHALL CO. IND.

Sept 15, 1859—1861

LAW NOTICE—T. S. STANFIELD,
of South West, Ind., & A. JOHNSON, of Plymouth,
Ind., have been appointed by the Court of the
County of Dubois, Ind., to sell the real estate of
the late T. S. STANFIELD, deceased, and to receive
the proceeds of said sale, and to distribute the same
to the heirs and assigns of said deceased.
Dated at Dubois, Ind., this 10th day of January, 1861.
T. S. STANFIELD, A. JOHNSON.

D. J. C. JOHNSON, late of Miami Co.,
Ind., after the personal service to the creditors
of said estate, Office at the south-east corner of
Public Square, (Jan 25, 1861)

D. A. O. BORTON,
DRUGGIST AND SURGEON,
Office in the office of the late Dr. J. O. Borton, on the corner of
Main and Third Streets, PLYMOUTH, IND.

Howe's Standard Scales.
FOR SALE BY
T. S. DICKERSON
No. 43, Walnut Avenue, Chicago
All rights reserved. (Jan 10 1861)

FAIRBANKS' PATENT
Scales of All Kinds.
Fairbanks & Greenleaf,
33 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the
genuine. (April 15 1861)

EYE AND EAR.
DR. F. A. CADWELL,
Operator on the Eye & Ear.
For Deafness, Blindness, and all defects
of Sight and Hearing.

DR. C. being a regular Physician, with
Twenty Years' extensive practice in the treatment
of Diseases of the Eye and Ear, will be found fully
qualified to give relief in every case. He will be
found at his office, on the corner of Main and Third
Streets, PLYMOUTH, IND. (Jan 25, 1861)

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Now is the Time to Get

The Best, Cheapest & Most Popular.

Moore's Rural New Yorker.

The Leading and Largest Circulated, as it is entitled to be, the

Best and Most Useful Agricultural, Horticultural, and

Literary and Family Newspaper of the Age. It is published

weekly, and is the only paper of the kind published in the

United States. It is published at the lowest possible price, and

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THE REPUBLICAN.

Time for Action.

"Occasional," the Washington correspondent

of the Philadelphia Press, after commenting on the various movements

of the secessionists, says:

"What, in view of all these evidences, will the Northern people do? As yet,

they have made no demonstrations towards setting on foot counter military organizations.

They have reposed so securely upon the idea that this great Government

cannot be broken up, that they have not put forth their energies. The time has now

come when they must arouse, and I trust that immediate steps will be taken for

the purpose of enrolling all our able-bodied men, so as to be ready for any emergency.

The Administration of the Government is in the hands of the enemies of the country!

The President of the United States has ceased to be Chief Magistrate of a free people,

and may be called chief of those who are seeking to enslave a free people. He

is quoted by the secessionists, if not as their active, at least as their quiescent ally!

He refuses to exercise his functions, and to enforce the law! He refuses to protect

the public property, and to reinforce the gallant Anderson at Fort Mifflin!

He sends the Secretary of the Interior to North Carolina, with the intention of forcing that

loyal and conservative State into the ranks of the Disunionists! While sending Gen.

Harney to Kansas, with a large military force, to suppress a petty border

insurgent, he fails his arms when Gen. Scott, and his brave subordinate in South

Carolina, appeal to him for aid! His Attorney-General argues with all his

ingenuity against the power of the Federal Government to enforce the laws of the

country! His confidants are Disunionists! His leaders in the Senate, and in the

House, are Disunionists! and while he drives into exile the oldest statesman in

America, simply and only because he dares to raise his voice in favor of the country,

he consults daily with men who publicly avow, in their seats in Congress, that the

Union is dissolved, and that the laws are standing still! Is it not time, then, for

the American people to take the country into their own hands, and to administer

the Government in their own way? I have in this correspondence for weeks past

concocted peace, and for so doing have been accused, in certain quarters, of rendering aid to the enemies of the country.

This policy has been, however, approved by all conservative men. I have

felt it to be a high duty to accumulate up the Disunionists all manner of conciliatory

remedies, in order to show them that the Northern people entertained no purposes

of a warlike character. But the day for persuasion has passed and gone. The

time has come for action! action! action!

Message of the Governor of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 2.—The Governor's

Message was delivered to the Legislature to-day. He declares the doctrine of secession

erroneous. The Constitution is something more than a mere compact. Organized

resistance to the Federal Government is rebellion. If successful, it may be the

prelude of crime by revolution. If unsuccessful, the persons may be executed as

traitors. But while denying the right of a State to secede, he declares that the

State to secede is citizens from allegiance to the Federal Government, nevertheless,

it is proper that we carefully and candidly examine the reasons alleged, and if

they are well founded, they should be unhesitatingly removed and reparation made

for the past, and security for the future, for a Government by the people should

never do injustice to any of its citizens.

Pennsylvania being included in the States allied to have refused compliance

with the Fugitive Slave Law, he unhesitatingly avers that the State has been almost

invariably influenced by a high regard for the rights of her sister States.

After examining the present State Laws, he says there is nothing to prevent the

repeal of the act of 1820, leaving to the claimant a right to seek for a remedy

under the State or Federal Laws. He recommends that the consent of the State

be given to the master, while journeying in or passing through Pennsylvania, to retain

the services of the slave. He suggests the re-enactment of the Missouri Compromise,

and that the line be extended to California, thereby amending the Constitution.

He recommends the Legislature to instruct our Representatives in Congress to

support such an amendment, to be submitted to the State Convention for ratification,

and if Congress fails to propose it, let it emanate from the people.

He closed by declaring that Pennsylvania is devoted to the Union, and will follow

the stars and stripes through every peril. He adds: But before we assume the

responsibilities that are forecasted, it is the solemn duty of Pennsylvania to remove

every great cause of complaint, so that she can stand before her Heavenly

without fear and without reproach, and then she is ready to devote her lives and

fortunes to the best form of Government ever devised by the wisdom of man. "The

dark cloud now rests upon the Union, my hopes and affections still cling to it.

My prayer is that He who orders the destinies of nations, will again have mercy

upon us and bind us in tighter, stronger, and more hallowed bonds of

fraternity, so that the Union may remain unbroken throughout all future time.

This is Gov. Peck's message. Gov. Curtin is not yet inaugurated.

Arrival of the California Steamer with

\$1,500,000 in specie.

New York, Jan. 3.—The steamer *Norfolk*,

from Light, from Aspinwall, Dec. 25th,

brings nearly a million and a half in specie.

The revolution was progressing in

Chagena. The city of Santa Martha was

captured on the 5th December by the revolutionists. The Government troops

escaping to Aspinwall on board several Government vessels and schooners. The

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Rumors.

New York, Jan. 2.—Washington dis-

patches to the Times says that a high authority announces that the policy of the

Administration towards the secessionists is entirely changed. Henceforth it will be

conciliatory but firm in the execution of the laws. The sloop-of-war Brooklyn

and another vessel at Norfolk were yesterday ordered to be in readiness for immediate

departure for Charleston.

Capt. Chas. Stone has been on the recommendation of Gen. Scott appointed

Inspector General of Militia in the District of Columbia. He is to organize the

militia of the District to repel invasion, suppress insurrections, and preserve the peace

and public property.

The rumor gains credence that the important Southern ports will be immediately

reinforced with troops.

New York, January 2.—A Washington special dispatch to the Post says a

Collector for the Port of Charleston will be nominated to-day to succeed Col. Cook.

An explosion is expected in the Senate. A proclamation is not a special message

is expected from the President.